

FREE

GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND

VOICES

Vol. 15 No. 1

Spring 1992



PEACE POSTER WINNERS!

English p. 1 - 9, Português p. 10 - 12, Español p. 13 - 15

Ironbound Voices Continues

As you can see, **Ironbound Voices** will now be publishing in this new form. We hope to publish 4 issues a year. Your response to our emergency request for funding has helped make this possible. **Ironbound Voices** has been publishing for 14 years, and we hope to continue. Thank you for your generous contributions!

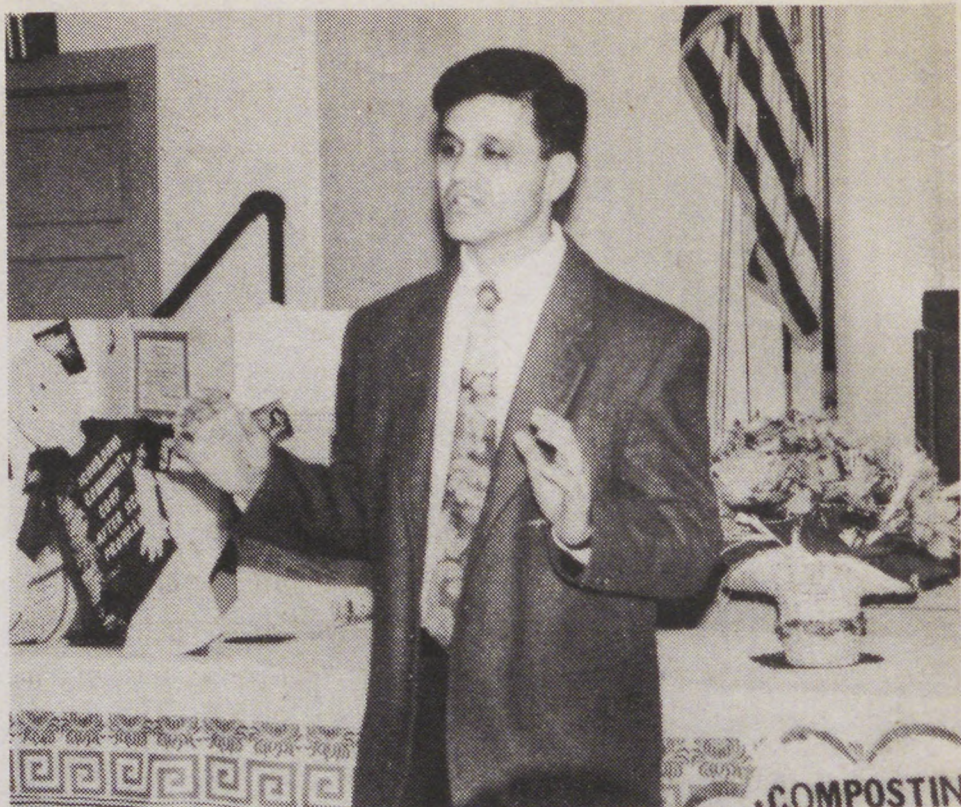
Bear with us if we are not right on schedule - the new process takes some getting used to.

We want to express our thanks to Bob Cartwright, newspaper founder and co-editor. Bob helped **Ironbound Voices** produce some excellent issues, which were read not only locally, but by community groups around the nation. He did some groundbreaking research and writing, particularly on environmental issues, but on many other issues as well. At our local printer, his clean and creative layout work was constantly complimented. Bob is working in another job, and **Ironbound Voices** will certainly miss him.

Peace Poster Contest

Shown on the front cover are winners from the 1991 Peace Poster Contest sponsored by the Ironbound Peace Education Project. This year's winners were: Fabio Oliveria, Eumir Abada, Jennifer Marques, Danile Martinez, Joseph Columbo, Frank Ocasio, David Freitas, Lily Terra, Alvin Ting, Joseph de Simone, Carla Rodrigues, Janice Sousa, Tiffany Battle, Jaheemah Grady, Nelson Quintana, Steven Mejia, Lisa Pereira and Sandra Esteves.

The winning students were from St. Casimir's School, Oliver St. School, St. Francis Xavier School, St. Benedict's School, St. Michael's, Project Link, and Ironbound Community After-School.



New Director At Ironbound Community Corporation

Ironbound Community Corporation welcomes a new executive director, Joseph Della Fave, who began work in November of 1991.

Joe is a resident of Hoboken. Joe served for six years as a member of the City Council there. He also taught at St. Peter's Prep in Jersey City, and has been active in community issues for many years.

Since 1969, the Ironbound Community Corporation has served the people of Ironbound with day care, senior citizen, adult education, after-school, information and referral, and community organizing programs. ICC will continue its service for many years to come.

Joe is shown above at a "Get Acquainted Breakfast" held during December.

Thanks!

This issue of **Ironbound Voices** was published with the help of the **Resist Foundation**. Also special thanks to Madelyn Hoffman.

Garbage Burner Breaks Down

"We told you so". That's what lots of Ironbound residents were saying about the shut down of the garbage incinerator that took place on Wednesday, Feb. 26.

According to American Ref-Fuel, the company that built and operates the incinerator, the problem was caused by "premature tube failure." The tubes which carry water heated by the burning garbage were corroded.

"They told us this was a state-of-the-art incinerator. And now we see what the state-of-the-art really is. This shows that there was a problem with the way the incinerator was built that they didn't even know about. How many other problems are there that they don't know about?" said one Ironbound resident.

The incinerator has only been operating 16 months.

"If we have problems with the equipment now, can you imagine what problems we will be having in 5 years?" said another resident. "The incinerator will be breaking down all the time. It is a piece of machinery, just like a car. The older it gets, the more problems it is going to have."

The garbage which stacked up at the incinerator while it was closed was shipped to landfills in other states, at a high cost.

American Ref-Fuel has to pay for the repairs to the incinerator, but they have not said they will pay for shipping the garbage out of state.

The incinerator burns 2300 tons of garbage a day from Essex, Bergen and Hudson counties. Because the incinerator was built too big, garbage has to be imported from other counties.

"We are paying for their mistake in making

the incinerator too big, because we are burning everybody else's garbage. Now we are going to be paying for their other mistakes. We are paying with our taxes and with our health. It is completely unjust to residents," said another Ironbound resident.

The incinerator reopened the following week.

"They are not just talking about repairs. They are talking about a correction - something was wrong in the way they designed this machinery," said Arnold Cohen. "It shows again that these people don't know what they are doing, and we are the guinea pigs."



Members of the Ironbound Toxic Waste Committee and the Elizabeth Earth Committee recently took a tour of a plant in Monmouth County which turns sewage into compost (good quality dirt for planting).

Lessons From Love Canal

"It is not right to poison people. It is not right to poison children. It is not right to poison our air, our soil, or our water. It is not right to take an area that is already poor, and then to poison the people who live there, and then say there is no way we can help you pay for health care when those people get sick."

The speaker was Lois Gibbs, from the Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste (CCHW). Ms. Gibbs spoke at a reception organized by the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)** on Sept. 14 at Wolff Memorial Presbyterian Church.

"When I lived at Love Canal, I was an ordinary housewife and that is all I wanted to be. But when my two children developed serious illnesses because of the chemicals in the area, I turned to my government for help. I called all my representatives and said please help me. They said they 'would do a study of the situation.' I thought the government would take care of me, but I learned that I had to do it myself."

"The reason we won at Love Canal was not because of me. It was because 700 families organized together, and did the things we needed to do to draw attention to our problem, and to force the government to take action."

"That is always the way change comes: from the bottom up, not from the top down. Now politicians are saying they will 'control' the amount of pollution they put into our communities, but we have to say they must 'STOP' putting any pollution in our communities."

"Some Ironbound people have given up because the incinerator got built. But together we can show that financially it cannot work. We can show that it is causing more pollution. We

may have lost the first incinerator fight, but we learned, and we will be better able to win the next fight."

"Everywhere I go around the country, I see communities struggling for justice, struggling for their fair share. Communities which are targets for pollution are poor communities, communities with immigrants, or high unemployment, inner city neighborhoods, or neighborhoods way out in the rural areas...They don't put incinerators in wealthy communities. They put them in what I call sacrifice communities, communities which they have written off, where they do not care what happens to the people. We have got to have Moms and Dads, rich and poor, standing together and saying **NO MORE POLLUTION.**"

Ms. Gibbs spoke in Ironbound as the last stop in a three day tour of New Jersey organized by the Grass Roots Environmental Organization (GREO). Ms. Gibbs spoke in counties all around the state where people are fighting pollution. She called the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, "one of the best organized groups in the state, and maybe in the entire country."

A motorcade drove with Ms. Gibbs from Rahway to Ironbound. Cars were draped in black, and carried a casket to symbolize the death caused by pollution in this area.

More than 100 people filled the room at Wolff Church. The group sang a version of The Battle Hymn of the Republic, ending with "Stop Incineration Now".

Before Lois Gibbs spoke, a speaker from Union County discussed the fight against incinerators there, and Joe Nardone, from ICATW, talked about the history of the battle against pollution here in Ironbound. "I don't think what is

continued on p. 5



Lois Gibbs continued from p. 4

happening is right, and that is why I am involved," said Mr. Nardone. "This is what the fight is about - a better world for all of us." Mr. Nardone pointed out that all the communities involved are located geographically near each other, and that "when the air is bad for one of us, it is bad for all of us."

Arnold Cohen said the ICATW plans to attend the next Essex County Freeholder meeting to protest the County's latest plan: burning medical waste in the incinerator in Ironbound.

"We have got to stop this plan before it gets off the ground," he said. For information about upcoming meetings, call 589-4668.

ADULT EDUCATION SUMMER SESSION

College classes offered by Essex County College in Ironbound at 432 Lafayette St. will begin June 16.

A variety of classes will be offered, and financial assistance is available for those who qualify. Registration: will be: June 1 - 15.

Call 465-0947 for more information.

Incinerator Fined

Government officials who said that the garbage incinerator would pose no health risk for residents were wrong. From Nov. 1990 to Nov. 1991, only one year of operation, the incinerator has already received several large fines for putting unhealthy levels of chemicals into the air.

"They are exceeding these limits with brand new equipment. When their equipment gets older, there are likely to be even more problems," said one resident. The garbage incinerator in Ironbound was fined \$262,000 in November 1991 for releasing into the air unacceptable levels of mercury, sulfur, dioxin, and nitrogen oxide, according to the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (DEPE- formerly the DEP).

The incinerator was also fined \$200,000 in August of 1991 for exceeding the permitted levels of nitrogen oxide.

The incinerator is burning 800,000 tons of garbage a year, but 250,000 of that comes from Bergen County. The incinerator is also burning 250 tons a day of garbage from Hudson County. "Our health is getting affected so they can burn garbage from other counties. That's disgusting," said another resident.

The garbage burner putting out 0.058 pounds an hour of mercury. The maximum amount allowed is 0.053 pounds an hour. Mercury causes damage to the central nervous system, and can impair children's ability to learn.

The burner was also giving off 130 pounds an hour of nitrogen oxide. The permit allows 95 pounds an hour. Nitrogen oxide is a gas that contributes to smog.

"The company pays a fine, but the damage is already done. The chemicals are already in the air, and we and our children are already breathing them before they do anything about it," said one Ironbound resident. "Nobody pays our medical bills for the health problems breathing these things will cause."

Neighborhood Crime Committee Continues

by Vic De Luca

In the summer of 1989, residents of Fleming Ave., Christie St., and Brill St. were angry about the problems with some of the bars in their neighborhood. One problem was behavior on the part of some people at the bars. Some people were parking cars in front of hydrants or residents' driveways. The noise from the bars was preventing the neighbors from sleeping. There was an increase in car thefts and break-ins, and prostitutes were beginning to come into the area.

The residents organized, got a petition signed, and held their first meeting in September of 1989. More than 30 people came. The group invited representatives from the Police Department and the Board of Alcoholic Beverages which provides the license from the bars. The residents demanded some changes, and conditions began to improve. But people knew that they had better continue to meet to make sure the problems didn't come back.

Over the past 2 and 1/2 years, the **Neighborhood Crime Committee** has held community meetings every 2 months at Trinity Reformed Church on Hawkins and Ferry St. For the past year, East District Police Captain John Dough has attended the meetings and worked to solve the problems identified by the residents. From 20 to 75 people have attended meetings, young and old, Black, White, Portuguese and Hispanic, tenants and homeowners - all have participated, and all are invited.

Some of the successes of the Committee are: the closing of a Go-Go bar due to drug sales; the ticketing and towing of cars parked illegally; the soundproofing of a Ferry St. bar; the arrest of a bar owner for distributing obscene leaflets on cars in the neighborhood; the cleaning and boarding up of an abandoned building on

Fleming Ave., and better police patrols in the Terrell Homes complex.

The **Neighborhood Crime Committee** is now looking at the problems that have developed with the opening of the new movie theatre. The residents are working with Captain Dough to get a traffic light at the corner of Ferry & Foundry Sts. which has been the scene of numerous traffic accidents and violations. They are also working to get street lights and sidewalks on Foundry St. and Roanoke Ave. so that people walking to the theater are not in any danger. The Committee is watching to see that N.J. bus service, which has been promised by city officials, begins in April.

The residents know that more needs to be done. They also know that they must stay organized to get action. The group is concerned that there are not enough full year recreational activities for young people. The proposed indoor swimming pool is one thing the Committee is in full support of. Additionally, jobs for neighborhood residents must be a priority.

The **Neighborhood Crime Committee** is planning a meeting with the Mayor and Councilman sometime this spring. The residents want the opportunity to present their views directly to these elected officials. Information on the date and time of the meeting will be distributed. For more information about the Crime Committee, call the Ironbound Community Corporation, 344-7208.

Spring Luncheon

The Rosary Altar Society of Our Lady Of Mt. Carmel Church will hold its Spring Luncheon on Saturday, April 25, 1992 at the Holiday Inn Jetport Jetport at 12 PM. Tickets are \$22. Call 465-0673.

Court Settlement In Dioxin Case

In 1983, the highest levels of dioxin in the country were found in Ironbound, near the old Diamond Shamrock plant at 80 Lister Ave.

Ironbound residents remember the Governor coming to the area to declare an emergency, men in white suits using large vacuum cleaners to "clean up" dioxin that had spread into the streets, and Hayes Pool being closed because it was contaminated with dioxin.

At that time, Gordon and Gordon, lawyers for the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, filed a suit against Diamond Shamrock on behalf of workers at the plant, and residents and businesses of the Island area of Ironbound. Diamond Shamrock had manufactured Agent Orange at the plant in the 1960's.

On January 23, 1991, the case was settled out of court, with Diamond Shamrock agreeing to pay \$1 million in damages. (This was a fraction of what the lawyers had tried to get in damages.) Diamond Shamrock did not admit any responsibility for the health damages of the workers or residents of their plant.

The highest individual payment in the case will be \$50,000 to the widow of a former worker at Diamond Shamrock whose death, according to the lawyers, is directly related to dioxin poisoning.

79,000 cubic yards of dioxin contaminated material has been collected and is currently stacked near the plant, still waiting for clean up.

Card Party Fundraiser

for the

Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste

The Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste is continuing to fight for pollution clean up and prevention. Now we are trying to stop the world's largest sludge incinerator, and a medical waste incinerator, from being put in Ironbound. The only way our work can be effective is with your support. Come to the Card Party, and buy raffles to win many beautiful prizes. You will have a good time and contribute to a good cause. Join us!

Saturday

May 2

5:00 P.M.

St. Benedict's Church Hall
Komorn & Niagara Sts.

For more information, call 589-4668.

Coalition Calls For Receivership In Public Housing

On Dec. 26, 1991, the **Newark Coalition for Low Income Housing (NCLIH)** made a formal request to the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) that an independent person (known as a "receiver") be appointed. The receiver would be in charge of building the new apartments which are supposed to be built according to the 1989 Settlement Agreement approved by the Federal Court between the Housing Authority and NCLIH.

The Housing Authority has replied that it will **not** appoint a receiver. Instead it will set up a Task Force made up of local, state and federal officials to monitor the construction.

NCLIH sued the Housing Authority when it began dynamiting public housing buildings in 1987. The court ordered that no further demolitions could take place until construction was started on new apartments to replace them. 1777 apartments were supposed to be built.

"Too much time has already been wasted," said Vic De Luca, chairperson for NCLIH at a press conference. "Since the first demolition at Scudder Homes in May 1987, only 1 unit of housing was built. No other new townhouse projects have been started over those 55 months. The NHA's many management problems and terrible track record on development show that the agency is incapable of constructing 1777 new apartments called for in the Settlement Agreement. The NHA is suffering from institutional paralysis and a receiver must be appointed to ensure that safe and decent low income housing is built quickly and competently."

In their letter to HUD, NCLIH warns that \$110,000,000 worth of construction is at stake unless HUD takes action. Said David Weiner, another member of NCLIH and president of Local 1981 Communication Workers of America, "With

millions of dollars of taxpayers hard earned money at risk, HUD must intervene and appoint a receiver to protect the public's interests."

The letter summarized the Coalition's reasons for demanding a receiver after looking at the NHA's track record:

- * Poor construction track record and too much delay
- * Behind in the court construction schedule for the first 6 projects covered by the Settlement Agreement
- * Construction record marked by complete failures, shoddy construction, and wasting funds.
- * Past allegations of corruption in construction
- * Deficiencies in record keeping and lack of planning
- * Mismanagement throughout the agency

The letter also charged that the Housing Authority has misled the public as to when construction would begin. As many as 5 changes in the original construction schedule have been announced.

Construction that NHA has done has been shoddy. Apartments that were begun at the Scudder Home site toppled over during a windstorm before they were finished.

At Baxter Terrace, a former architect for the NHA notified his superiors in March of 1988 that almost half of the \$1.9 million available to remodel the units was spent, and only one fourth of the work was done. NHA did not stop the work until 13 months later in mid-1989.

In another case, NHA violated the federal bidding requirements, by providing a developer with land, thus allowing this developer to gain an unfair advantage over other builders.

Receivers have been appointed to build new public housing in Chicago, and to run public housing in Boston.

We Can Stop The Next Incinerator

When Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission (PVSC) was stopped from dumping their sludge into the ocean, the agreement they made with the courts, and the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (DEPE) was to burn sludge. Sludge is what is left after raw sewage is treated at the PVSC plant. PVSC planned to build the "World's Largest Incinerator" in Ironbound.

Actions by the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)**, working with other groups from around the state in the **Clean Sludge Coalition**, forced the PVSC to conduct a \$1.5 million study of alternatives to burning sludge, like using it for compost and fertilizer. Uses like these are called "beneficial use." Compost from sludge has been used for many projects around the

state and around the country. Members of the ICATW also sat on the Citizens Advisory Commission for PVSC, urging them not to build an incinerator.

ICATW members spoke out against the new incinerator at the Freeholder meeting on March 11, and the City Council meeting on March 18. ICATW is running a postcard campaign to flood Council President Donald Tucker with postcards from people opposing the new incinerator. Mr. Tucker is also Chairman of the Board of PVSC.

ICATW and the Clean Sludge Coalition has several events scheduled for April (see **April 8 and April 14** on Calendar) and call 589-4668 for information. Your support is needed!

Calendar Of Events

* Ironbound Children's Center is conducting a 50-50 raffle. Only 600 chances, \$30 each, will be sold. The drawing will be June 19, 1992. For tickets call 589-5873. **April 6 to 10** is the **Week of the Young Child**. Call for the schedule of events.

* **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** Fundraising Raffle. Chances are \$1 each, \$10 a book. Money goes to the fight against the world's biggest sludge incinerator. For more information, call 589-4668.

* **April 8** - Conference at Rutgers Newark, (Robeson Center, Rm. 231) on how 5 other Sludge Authorities are getting rid of sludge without burning it. 10 AM - 12. Call 589-4668 for information.

* **April 14** - "**Alternative To Incineration**". Program at the Portuguese Sports Club, 55 Prospect St., 7 - 9 PM on ways sludge can be used

beneficially. Call 589-4668.

* **April 20 - 26** - Earth Day Activities, Ironbound Community School. Call 465-0947 for schedule.

* **April 26** - Bus trip to Atlantic City sponsored by Ironbound Children's Center. Cost \$20. Departs 8:30 A.M. Call 589-6873.

* **May 2** - **Card Party**, Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, St. Benedict's Church, 5:30 P.M. Call 589-4668 for information.

* **May 3** - Ironbound Community Corporation Celebration! Refreshments and entertainment. Call 344-7210 for details.

* **May 8** - "**Peace On Earth Spaghetti Dinner**" - St. Stephen's Church, Wilson Ave. & Ferry St., 6:00 P.M. Adults \$4.00. Children and seniors \$2.00. Call 344-7210 to make reservations.

"Não Está Certo Que Envenenem A Gente"

"Não está certo que envenenem a gente. Não está certo que envenenem as crianças. Não está certo que agarrem uma área que já é pobre, e depois que a envenenem e as pessoas que aí vivem, é depois dizer que não há maneira de os ajudar a pagarem cuidado médico quando essas pessoas adoecem."

A oradora era Lois Gibbs, de Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste (CCHW). A Sra. Gibbs falou numa recepção organizada pelo **Comité do Ironbound Contra Despejos Tóxicos (ICATW)** no dia 14 de Setembro na Igreja Presbiteriana Wolff Memorial.

"Quando eu vivia no Love Canal, eu era uma ama de casa comum e era só isso que eu queria ser. Mas quando os meus dois filhos desenvolveram doenças sérias por causa das químicas na área, eu virei-me para o governo para ajuda. Eu chamei todos os meus representantes e pedilhes por favor que me ajudassem. Eles disseram que 'fariam um estudo da situação.' Eu pensei que o governo cuidaria de mim, mas aprendi que o teria de fazer eu mesma."

"A razão de que ganhamos em Love Canal não foi por mim. Foi porque 700 famílias organizaram-se, e fizeram o que era preciso para chamar atenção ao nosso problema, e para que o governo tome acção."

"É assim que rem a mudança de baixo para cima, não de cima para baixo. Agora os políticos estão a dizer que vão 'controlar' a quantidade de poluição que vão por nas nossas comunidades, mas nós temos de dizer que têm de 'parar' de pôr qualquer quantidades de poluição nas nossas comunidades."

"Algumas pessoas do Ironbound desistiram porque o incinerador foi construído. Mas juntos podemos mostrar que financeiramente não pode funcionar. Podemos mostrar que está a causar mais poluição, Podemos ter perdido a nossa primeira luta contra o incinerador, mas aprendemos, que estaremos melhor preparadas



para ganhar a próxima luta."

"Em todos os lugares onde vou pelo país, vejo comunidades lutando pela justiça, lutando pela sua parte justa. As comunidades que são afectadas pela poluição são comunidades pobres, comunidades com imigrantes, ou com muito desemprego, vizinhanças de bairros pobres, ou vizinhanças longe nas áreas agrícolas...Eles não põem incineradores em comunidades ricas. Eles põem-nos nas que eu chamo comunidades sacrificadas, comunidades o que eles não ligam, onde eles não se importam o que passa às pessoas. Temos de ter mães e pais, ricos e pobres, juntos a dizer **não mais poluição.**"

A Sra. Gibbs falou no Ironbound na última parada numa viagem de três dias em New Jersey organizado pelo **Grass Roots Environmental Organization (GREO)**. A Sra. Gibbs falou em condados por todo o estado onde pessoas estão lutando a poluição. Ela chamou o Comité do Ironbound Contra Despejos Tóxicos, "um dos grupos melhor organizados no estado, e talvez em todo o país."

Alguns carros acompanharam a Sra. Gibbs de Rahway ao Ironbound. Os carros estavam de luto, e levaram um caixão para simbolizar a

cont. p. 12

Partiu-Se O Incinerador

"Nós avisamos." Este foi o comentário de muitos residentes do Ironbound com respeito ao fechamento do incinerador na quarta feira, dia 26 de Fevereiro.

Segundo a versão da Re-Fuel Americana, construtora e operadora do incinerador, o problema foi originado por "falha prematura tubular." Os canos da água quente estavam enferrujados e partiram-se.

"A princípio disseram que era uma obra de arte. Isto prova que desde sua fundação tal incinerador apresentaria problemas técnicos imprevisíveis. Quantos problemas ainda existem sem serem detectados?" perguntou um residente do Ironbound.

Este incinerador está em operação por somente 16 meses.

"Se temos tais problemas agora, podes imaginar o que acontecerá daqui a 5 anos?" disse outra pessoa. "O incinerador continuará partindo todo o tempo. É uma máquina como qualquer outra. Como um automóvel. Quanto mais velho, mais problemas."

Milhares de toneladas de lixo foram acumulando enquanto o incinerador esteve fechado. Muito lixo foi enviado a outros locais, totalizando grandes despesas.

Re-Fuel Americana pagará pelo conserto do incinerador, mas não disseram nada sobre quem pagará as despesas de transporte do lixo acumulado durante o período do encerramento.

O incinerador queima 2300 toneladas de lixo diariamente, provenientes do Essex, Bergen, e Hudson Counties. O incinerador é muito grande e por isso tem que importar lixo de outras municipalidades.

"Pagamos pelos erros dos projetistas ao fazer um incinerador tão grande. Estamos incinerando lixo de outros municípios. Pagamos com nossa saúde. É uma injustiça para os

moradores," disse outro residente.

O incinerador abriu durante o seguinte semana.

"Eles não falam apenas em reparações. Falam em correções - alguma coisa saio mal no desenho desta máquina," disse Arnold Cohen. "Isto prova mais uma vez que estas pessoas não sabem o que estão fazendo e nós somos as cobaias."

O Ironbound Voices Continua

Como podem ver, Ironbound Voices irá ser publicado neste novo formato. Tencionamos publicar 4 revistas por ano. A vossa resposta ao nossa apelo de emergencia, para recolha de fundos ajudou a fazer isto possível. O Ironbound Voices tem vindo a ser publicado por 14 anos, e desejamos continuar.

Confiem em nós se nos atrasarmos um pouco - o novo processo leva tempo para nos adaptarmos.

Queremos expressar os nossos agradecimentos a Bob Cartwright, fundador e co-editor. Bob ajudou a fundar a jornal, escreveu, editou, e entregou muito trabalho no nosso jornal. Bob ajudou o **Ironbound Voices** a produzir assuntos excelentes, os quais foram lidos não só localmente, mas por grupos comunitarios através do país. Ele fez excelentes descobertas e escritos, particularmente em assuntos comunitarios, assim como em outros assuntos importantes. Na nossa prensa local, o seu trabalho limpo e criativo tem sido constantemente louvado. O Bob tem outro emprego, e o **Ironbound Voices** vai sentir a sua falta.

Boa sorte, Bob!

O Incinerador Foi Multado

Os representantes governamentais que disseram o incinerador não constituiria qualquer perigo para os residentes estavam errados. Desde Novembro de 1990 até Novembro de 1991, um ano só de operação e o incinerador já foi autado com varias multas pesadas por ter libertado para o ar niveis de productos quimicos considerados perigosos.

"Eles excedem os limites com o equipamento mais moderno. Quando o equipamento envelhecer certamente que vão ter mais problemas ainda," disse um residente. O incinerador do bairro Ironbound foi multado em 262.000 dls. em Novembro de 1991 por jançar no ar niveis inaceitáveis de mercurio enxofre, dioxinde, e oxido de nitrogenio, de acordo com o Departamento de Energia E Protecção do Ambiente (DEPE, anteriormente chamado DEP).

O incinerador foi tambem multado em 200.000 dls. em Agosto de 1991 por exceder de oxido de nitrogenio permitido.

Lois Gibbs cont. de p. 10

morte causada pela poluição nesta area.

Antes que Lois Gibbs falara, Joe Nardone, do ICATW, falou sobre a história da batalha contra poluição aqui no Ironbound. "Eu não penso que o que está a passar está certo, e é por isso que eu me meti," disse o Sr. Nardone. "E sobre isto que é a luta - um melhor mundo para todos nós." O Sr. Nardone mostrou-nos que todas as comunidades afectadas estão localizadas geograficamente perto umas das outras, e que "quando o ar está mau para um de nós, está mau para todos."

Arnold Cohen disse que o ICATW tem planos de protestar o ultimo plano do Condado: queimar desperdicio médico no incinerador no Ironbound. "Temos de parar este plano antes que se levante do chão," disse ele. Para informação sobre próximas reuniões, chame 589-4668.

O incinerador está a queimar 800.000 toneladas de lixo por ano, mas 250.000 veem dos condados de Bergen e 250 toneladas por dia de Hudson. "A nossa saude esta a ser afectada porque queimam lixo de Bergen e Hudson. É uma vergonha," disse outro residente.

O forno de lixo produz 0.058 libras/hora de mercurio. O máximo permitido é de 0.053 libras/hora. O mercurio pode causar danos ao sistema nervoso central.

O forno liberta tambem 130 libras/hora de oxido de nitrogenio. O limite permitido é de 95 libras/hora. O oxido de nitrogenio é um gas que contribue para a formação do "smog".

"A companhia paga uma multa mas o mal já está feito. Os quimicos tóxicos já estamos a respirá-los antes que retifiquem a situação," disse um residente do Ironbound. "Ninguem paga as nossas despesas médicas dos problemas de saúde causados pela inalação destes productos."

Uma Festa

Esta festa aser feita para aumentar fundos para continuar a combater contra a contaminação do ar no Ironbound. Estão planiados os festeijos que seram oferecidos para os sonvidados, seram rifas a prota e nas messas tambem leilao de coisas que foram dadas generosamente pelos comerciantes e homens de negocios e por amigos da area de Ironbound.

Sabado 2 de Maio

5:00 P.M.

Igreja Sao Benedito

65 Barbara St. em Ironbound

Para mais informações, chame 589-4668.

Se Rompe Quemador De Basura

"Nosotros se lo dijimos." Eso era lo que muchos residentes de Ironbound decían de ponerle paro al incinerador que se puso el miércoles, Feb. 26.

De acuerdo a la American Ref-Fuel, la compañía que construyó y opera el incinerador, el problema fue causado por "tubos que se rompieron". Los tubos que calgan el agua caliente se pudrieron por el quemasón de la basura.

"Ellos nos dijeron a nosotros que el incinerador era una obra de arte del estado. Y ahora vemos lo que realmente es esa obra de arte. Esto nos enseña que ya había problemas antes de la construcción del incinerador que ellos mismos no sabían que existían. ¿Cuántos problemas ya habrán que nosotros no sabemos?"

El incinerador solo a estado operando por 16 meses solamente.

"Si tenemos problemas con el equipo ahora, te imaginas los problemas que vamos a tener en 5 años," dijo otro residente. "El incinerador se va a estar rompiendo todo el tiempo. Es un pedazo de maquinaria, como un carro. Cuánto mas viejo peor es el problema que vamos a tener."

Miles de toneladas de desperdicios que hechan en el incinerador estaban amontonadas cuando estaba cerrado. Muchos de los desperdicios fue trasladado a otros lugares a un precio costocisimo.

American Re-Fuel tiene que pagar por las reparaciones del incinerador, pero ellos no dicen que van a pagar por el traslado de los desperdicios fuera de la ciudad.

El incinerador quema 2300 toneladas de basura un dia del Essex, Bergen y Hudson Counties. Porque el incinerador fue construido muy grande, mucha basura viene importada de otros condados.

"Estamos pagando por los errores de ellos por construir el incinerador demasiado grande, y estamos quemando la basura de otra gente.

Estamos pagando por los errores de ellos. Pagando con nuestra salud. Es completamente injusto," dijo otro residentes de Ironbound.

El incinerador abre sus puertas en la semana proxima.

"Ellos no solo hablan de reparaciones, ellos estan hablando de corregir - algo está malo en la manera que fue construido y diseñado esta maquina," dijo Arnold Cohen. "Esto enseña otra vez que esta gente no saben lo que estan haciendo y que nosotros somos sus 'guinea pigs'."

Ironbound Voices *Continua*

Como pueden ver, **Ironbound Voices** estará ahora publicando en esta nueva forma. Especamos publicar 4 ediciones al año. Su respuesta a nuestra petición de fondos nos ha ayudado hacer esto posible. **Ironbound Voices** ha estado publicando por 14 años y esperamos continuar.

Perdone si no estamos a tiempo con la edición, se toma un poco de tiempo acostumbrarse al nuevo proceso.

Queremos expresar nuestras gracias al Sr. Bob Cartwright, el fundador y co-editor del periodico. Bob ayudó a que se comenzara el periodico, escribio, edito y empleo su trabajo en el periodico. Bob ayudó al **Ironbound Voices** producir algunos exelentes ediciones, que fueron leidas no solo localmente pero por grupos de la comunidad alrededor de la nación. El hiso algunos excelentes estudios y escrituras, particularmente en asuntos del ambiente medio, y sobre otras cosas también. En nuestra prensa local, su trabajo limpio y creativo fue constantemente complimentado.

Bob está trabajando en otro trabajo, y **Ironbound Voices** ciertamente lo estrañará.

"No Es Bueno Envenenar Gente"

"No es bueno envenenar gente. No está bien envenenar niños. No está bien el envenenar nuestro aire, nuestra tierra o nuestra agua. No está bien coger un area que es ya pobre, y envenenar la gente que ya viven ahi, y ellos dicen que no hay manera que podamos, ayudar a pagar por cuidado de salud, cuándo esa gente se enfermen."

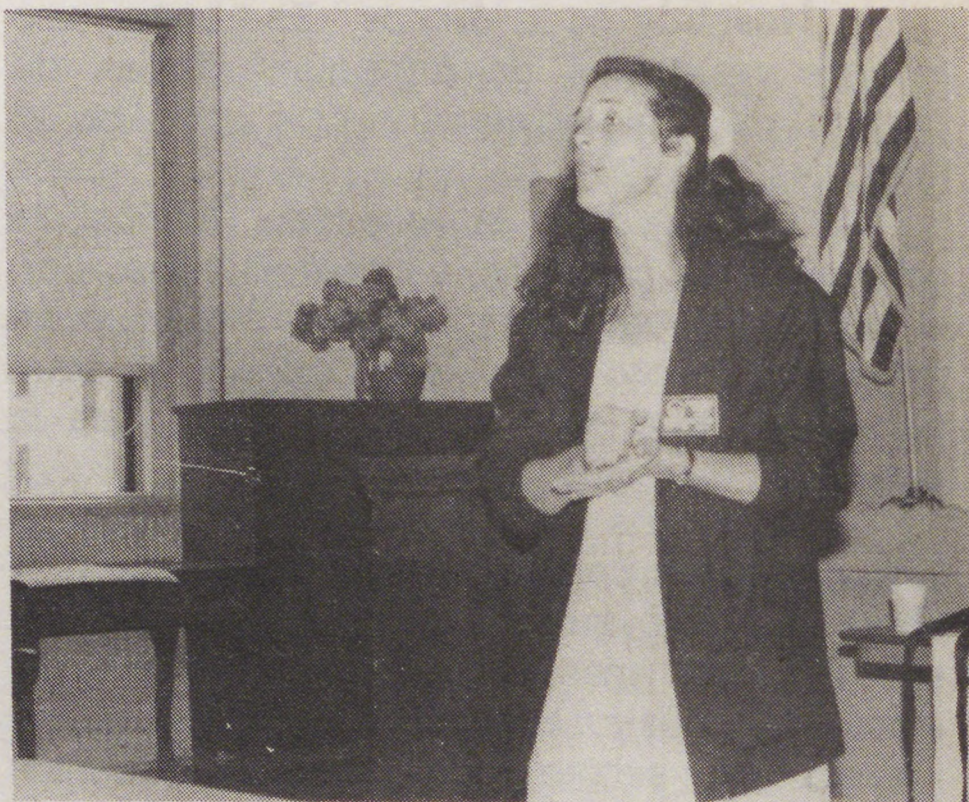
El vocero fué Lois Gibbs, del "Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste (C.C.H.W.) Sra. Gibbs habló en la recepción organizada por el **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** en Septiembre en la Iglesia Presbiteriana Wolff Memorial.

"Cuándo yo vivia en Love Canal, yo era una ordinaria ama de casa y eso era todo lo que yo quería ser. Pero cuando mis dos niños desarrollaron una seria enfermedad por culpa de las quimicas que habían en el area, yo me volvi a mi gobierno por ayuda. Llamé a todos mis representantes y le pedí ayuda. Ellos me dijeron que estudiaran la situación. Yo me crei que el gobierno hiba a ayudarme, pero aprendí que tenia que hacerlo yo misma."

"La razón que no estemos en Love Canal no fué culpa mía. Fué porque 700 familias se organizaron, e hicieron las cosas que debiamos hacer para llamar la atención a nuestro problema y empujar al gobierno a tomar cartas en el asunto."

"Asi es como siempre cambian las cosas: de abajo para arriba, no de arriba para abajo. Ahora los politicos dicen que van a controlar la cantidad de contaminación que ellos poner en nuestras comunidades, pero nosotros decimos que es hora de **parar** de poner contaminación en nuestros comunidades."

"Algunas personas de Ironbound se dieron por vencidos por la construcción del incinerador. Pero si nos unimos podemos enseñarles que financieramente no puede caminar. Podemos enseñarle que está causando más contaminación. Hemos perdido la primera batalla con la



construcción del incinerador, pero hemos aprendido y vamos a estar mejor preparados para la proxima pelea."

"Dónde quiera que voy alrededor del pais, veo comunidades luchando por que se le haga justicia. Comunidades que son el blanco para la contaminación. Ellos no ponen incineradores en comunidades ricas. Ellos lo ponen lo que llamamos en comunidades sacrificadas, comunidades de las que ya se an escrito algo. Nosotros no tenemos madres y padres millonarios y pobres, parence juntos y digan **no mas contaminación.**"

Sra. Gibbs habló en Ironbound en su ultima parada en tres dias de gira de N.J. organizó por el Grass Roots Environmental Organization (GREO). Ella llamó a Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste "uno de los grupos mejor organizados en el estado, y quizas del pais."

Más de 100 personas llenaron el salon de la iglesia Wolff. El grupo entonó una canción, una versión "La Batalla de de la Republica," finalizando con **Paran del Incinerador Ahora.**

Antes de Lois Gibbs hablar, un vocero del Condado de Union, discutieron el tema de la

cont. p. 15

Multan El Incinerador

Los oficiales del gobierno quienes dijeron que el incinerador no producía riesgos médicos estaban equivocados. De Nov. 1990 a Nov. 1991, solamente un año en operación, el incinerador ha recibido varias multas por desechar varios químicos al aire.

"Ellos están excediendo sus límites con este equipo nuevo. Pero cuando este, este viejo los riesgos son más altos, y habrá más problemas," dijo un residente.

El incinerador del Ironbound fue multado \$262,000 mil en Noviembre 1991 por desechar a la atmósfera un nivel inaceptable de mercurio, sulfuro dioxina y nitrógeno oxidado, de acuerdo con el Departamento de Protección de Atmósfera y Energía (DEPE).

El incinerador también fue multado \$200,000 mil en Agosto 1991 por exceder el nivel permitido de nitrógeno oxidado.

El incinerador está quemando 800,000 toneladas de basura al año pero 250,000 de estas vienen del Condado Bergen y Hudson. "Nuestra salud se está afectando para que ellos puedan quemar basura de los Condados Hudson y Bergen. Eso es disgustante," dijo otro residente.

El quemador está desechando 0.058 libras de mercurio por hora. El máximo permitido es 0.053 libras por hora. Mercurio puede dañar el sistema central nervioso.

El quemador está desechando 130 libras de nitrógeno oxidado por hora. El permiso solo sostiene 95 libras por hora. Nitrógeno es un gas peligroso.

"La compañía paga su multa pero ya el daño está echo. Las químicas ya están en el aire y nosotros y nuestros niños ya los estamos respirando antes de que ellos puedan hacer algo," dijo un residente del Ironbound. "Nadie va a pagar los gastos médicos de nosotros por haber respirado este aire y por las causas médicas que pueden pasar."

Una Rifa! "Card Party"

El Comité de Ironbound en Contra de los Desperdicios Tóxicos está auspiciando una rifa. Estamos ofreciendo a nuestros invitados la oportunidad de ganar una gran variedad de premios. Estos regalos han sido donados por comerciantes, vecinos y amigos. Este acto se celebrará para recaudar fondos para nuestra lucha en contra de los problemas ambientales en nuestro vecindario!

Sábado

May 2

5:30 P.M.

**Iglesia St. Benedict
65 Barbara St., Newark**

Para más información: 589-4668.

Lois Gibbs

cont. de p. 14

lucha en contra de los incineradores allá, y Joe Nardone, del ICATW, habló acerca de la historia de la pelea en contra de la contaminación aquí en Ironbound. "Yo no creo que lo que esté pasando esté correcto, y por eso fue que yo me involvi en esto," dijo Sr. Nardone. "Esta es la razón por la cual luchamos - un mejor mundo para todos nosotros."

Arnold Cohen dijo del ICATW planea ir a la reunión próxima de los Freeholders del Condado del Essex, para protestar al último plan del condado: de quemar basura de hospital en un otro incinerador en Ironbound. "Debemos de para este plan, antes que se lleve a cabo," él dijo.

Para más información acerca de las reuniones que se van a llevar a cabo, llame al teléfono: 589-4668.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Community Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

John Barbosa	Madelyn Hoffman
Lucy Cadarette	Filomena Marques
Bob Cartwright	Nydia Ortiz
Arnold Cohen	Edna Rodriguez
Joseph Della Fave	Juarez Santos
Vic De Luca	Nancy Zak

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Against Toxic Waste**

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May 2 Saturday 5:00 P.M.
St. Benedict's Church Hall
Komorn & Niagara Sts.

Call 589-4668 for information.

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